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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2436

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26 June 1981

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ANGOLA

**BRIEFS**

SOVIET CONSULATE--A Soviet consulate for central and southern Angola was opened in Lobito, Angola on 10 June. The consulate will cover the Angolan provinces of Mocamedes, Huila, Huambo, Benguela and Cuanza Sul. [LD130442 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 12 Jun 81]

CSO: 4728/17

## CAPE VERDE

### BRIEFS

**MILITARY ASSISTANCE REPORTEDLY VIEWED**--Aristides Pereira, president of the Cape Verde Republic, met on 2 June in Lisbon with the chief of the general staff of the Portuguese army. According to Cape Verdian officials, Pereira reportedly would like to receive Portuguese assistance to modernize and train Cape Verde's armed forces. He also met with Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao to discuss the situation of the 50,000 Cape Verdian citizens who reside in Portugal. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 4 Jun 81 p 6]

**S. AFRICAN FLIGHTS AT SAL AIRPORT**--For the short term, Cape Verde is unable to close the Sal international airport to South Africans flights linking Pretoria to North America and Europe. On the basis of both historic ("we inherited the problem at independence in 1975") and economic reasons, Minister of Foreign Affairs Silvino da Luz maintains that "politics should not be suicidal." According to him, the population of the island of Sal depends exclusively, for its survival, on the operations of the international airport. He maintains that any attempt to ban South Africa from the airport would lead Pretoria to move its flights elsewhere and entail disastrous economic consequences. The minister made these statements in Lisbon in answer to a newsman's question on the eventual banning of South African flights from the airport in accordance with the recommendations of the conference on sanctions against South Africa organized last month in Paris by the UN. Last year, South African aircraft purchased 66 percent of the total amount of fuel sold at the Sal airport by the 2,085 foreign planes that use it as a stopover. Considered one of the poorest countries in the world, Cape Verde receives 63.5 percent of the funds needed for this year's investment program through international aid. Despite these economic difficulties, Praia has consistently denied access to the airport to both the Soviet Union and the United States for military purposes. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 5 Jun 81 p 4]

CSO: 4719/33



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT DACKO COMMENTS ON FRENCH MILITARY PRESENCE

AB051128 Paris AFP in French 0858 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Bangui, 5 Jun (AFP)--On Thursday, the Central African head of state, Mr David Dacko, spoke on the issue of the French military presence in Central Africa when Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko made a technical stopover in Bangui.

In an interview granted to Radio Bangui, President Dacko stated that the French are in the Central African Republic under the terms of defense agreements signed in 1960 between the French and Central African authorities.

In fact, about 1,800 men of the Barracuda force have been stationed in the Central African Republic since the fall of the empire on 20 September 1979. Negotiations will soon begin between President Dacko and the French Government. At the request of the Central African Republic, the French soldiers could be withdrawn or they may be maintained, Mr David Dacko stated.

The Central African president also wanted to reassure public opinion about the situation that precipitate withdrawal of the French contingent could create. To this end, Mr David Dacko stated that there was no anxiety. Our armed forces have been retrained and equipped, he added.

Concerning the coming to power by the Socialists in France, President Dacko said that the transitional government of which he was a member in 1957 (an internal autonomy leading to self-determination) operated under a French Socialist regime. Since then, we have always valued cooperation with the Socialists, the Central African head of state explained.

In another development, Mr David Dacko has thanked former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing for enabling the Central African Republic, as he put it, to get rid of former Emperor Bokassa. He stressed that this was the wish of all Central Africans.

Speaking on the question of democratization of his country, President David Dacko believes that whether we want it or not, Central Africans will come back to democracy within 5 or 10 years.

Finally, Mr Dacko condemned the misunderstanding of his opponents and said that their defeat at the presidential elections has somehow traumatized them. We must do everything to bring them back to calm.

CSO: 4719/36



## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### BRIEFS

OPPOSITION GROUP OAU APPEAL--Dakar, June 11 (AFP)--An opposition group in Equatorial Guinea has called on the Organization of African Unity to set up a special good offices committee to bring about national reconciliation in the West African State. In a statement issued here, the president of the Democratic Assembly for the Liberation of Equatorial Guinea, Manuel Ruben Ndongo, said he believed such a commission was the sole means of restoring democracy and improving the political, economic and social situation in the country. The situation in Equatorial Guinea has not ceased to deteriorate since its independence from Spain in 1968, the statement said. The Democratic Assembly for the Liberation of Equatorial Guinea explored that the ruling supreme military council headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Teodoro Obiang Nguema had not kept its promise to hand power over to civilians and to promote national reconciliation. Tribalism and regionalism continued to reign in Equatorial Guinea, the statement said. The Democratic Assembly for the Liberation of Equatorial Guinea groups four exiled opposition parties. [Text] [AB111645 Paris AFP in English 1552 GMT 11 Jun 81]

CSO: 4700/69

## OFFICIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATION WITH EEC

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 4 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] Deputy secretary general of the Provisional Military Council and deputy president of the Council of Ministers Fisseha Desta, the number two man in Ethiopia, met for two days with representatives of the EEC in Brussels. During the meetings, he stressed the importance that Lt Col Mengistu attributes to cooperation with the EEC. Ethiopia was invited to participate in the EEC-ACP [African Caribbean and Pacific countries] meeting in 1973 [as published]. However, it seems that Ethiopia wishes to strengthen its cooperation with the EEC more extensively than anticipated in the Lome Convention.

Two projects for financial assistance were discussed on Monday. Ethiopia needs 58 million dollars to improve the water system in Addis Ababa. The EEC is supposed to reply to the request next July. Additionally, Ethiopia is awaiting the results of the study conducted by the EEC, the World Bank and the African Development Bank on a sugar production project, the cost of which is estimated at 228 million dollars. Through the Lome Convention, Ethiopia will receive in the next 5 years an amount of 130 million ECU [European Currency Unit] (1 ECU = 6 French francs). Ethiopian-EEC relations mainly concern coffee exports, which represent 80 percent of the country's agricultural exports. However, during last April's meeting in Luxembourg, Ethiopia asked that the Stabex be extended to sesame, of which the country is an important producer.

Moreover, Ethiopia has received financial assistance from the International Monetary Fund amounting to 545 million French francs for the period extending from 1 January 1981 to 30 June 1982.

CSO: 4719/34

CAMARA ON SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 27 May 81 p 1

[Text] THE Vice President, Mr. Assan Musa Camara on Sunday revealed that the Second Five Year Development Plan will be "the people's plan".

He was speaking at Sanyang, Kombo South constituency during a PPP rally. Mr. Camara told his audience that the plan calls for total involvement having as its central strategy recommendations from the people regarding development projects.

This, he observed, will eliminate some of the drawbacks of the outgoing development plan.

On appeals for market outlets made by women engaged in vegetable gardening, Mr. Camara assured them of government support to enhance their efforts. He cited the establishment of the Women's Bureau as an indication of government's commitment to the welfare of women.

The Vice President disclosed that a Women's Council will be instituted shortly. He said Gambian women will be represented by three delegates from each division including Banjul and Kombo St. Mary.

On the next planting season, he urged farmers to plant early maturing cereals as we are unable to control the vagaries of the weather.

He entreated his audience to rally behind the President, Sir Dawda Jawara and to adhere to the philosophy of tesito.

Earlier, Alhaji Waagy Bojang was installed as the new Alkali of Sanyang. After his installation, he pledged to uphold the rule of law and to perform his duties in such a manner that he will continue to enjoy the trust and confidence of his people.

Mr. Nyakasi Bojang of Sanyang,

a staunch NCP supporter, was welcomed at the rally as he has now rejoined the ranks of the PPP.

He told the meeting that his decision to return to the PPP is motivated by Sir Dawda's quality of leadership. He noted that throughout the political history of The Gambia, Sir Dawda has demonstrated a high sense of tolerance and through this has made The Gambia an example in the world.

Cabinet Ministers and several party chairmen from different parts of the country attended the rally.

CSO: 4700/67

PRESIDENT'S NEPHEW DISCUSSES VISIT, POLITICS, PLANS

Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English 25 May, 1 Jun 81

[Interview with Mr. M. S. Sidibeh]

[25 May 81 pp 1, 2]

[Text] "It is not the question of telling the people that I am trying to make my party: If you look today, you will find that only one party is recognised in the entire Gambia and that is the PPP whether you agree with me or not, the PPP as long as we are alive, it will ever be strong and will be the party that will ever remain in this country forever and forever."

M. S. Sidibeh

Sometime in June 1980, the editor received through the post a leaflet which had the portrait of Mr. M. S. Sidibeh, with the words boldly printed underneath 'That's what we Need' followed below by another bold assertions "A new type of man devoted and dedicated." Further insertions were "This is what Africa is looking for. This man above M. S. Sidibeh within him he has the following unquestionable qualities" 'Intelligent,' 'Devotion,' 'Dedication,' 'Respect,' 'Personality,' 'Honesty' and 'Truthfulness.' Above all his interests towards the welfare of others.

By the Gambian Youths

On Sunday the 10th May 1981, Mr. M. S. Sidibeh addressed a PPP set-up in Somita in which the Editor knew of his arrival in the Gambia.

On Wednesday the 13th May 1981, the Editor proceeded to the Atlantic Hotel, where Mr. M. S. Sidibeh was residing, in order to have an interview with him for the Press. In fact Mr. Sidibeh was most compromising in this respect and readily availed himself to further the aim of the Editor's visit and thus it all began this way:

Editor: Good morning Mr. Sidibeh. Your fame had reached the Gambia long before your arrival here, and, in view of such famous acclamations, I have considered it worthy to interview you for my Press.

Mr. Sidibeh: I welcome the idea with all my heart.

The Editor: What are your full names and where were you born?

Mr. Sidibeh: My name is Momodou Sidibeh. I was born in Fajikunda, a village nearby Serrekunda.

The Editor: Where did you go to school and what are your attainments educationally at the moment?

Mr. Sidibeh: I attended the Sere-Kunda School and then from there to Tema High School; from the Ghana High School, I attended the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies in London, at a London University which I completed in 1973.

The Editor: What were your engagements in the Gambia prior to leaving?

Mr. Sidibeh: Before leaving the Gambia at the return from Ghana, I engaged myself in a project called 'Help the Aged Project.' This was a United Nations Project to assist old aged people who are not working who are unable to get food, who have no means of support; I used to have oil, some other materials to assist these unable people in the Gambia.

The Editor: I see in a leaflet which bears your portrait that you intend to enter into politics, how true is this?

Mr. Sidibeh: I don't intend to and I don't intend to go into politics; I want to see the welfare of the people within the country; because I know I am a citizen, I must participate for my country by means of applying myself to the Government to be able to support the suffering; as my relation to the Government.

The Editor: Why did you have cause to leave the Gambia?

Mr. Sidibeh: My reason of leaving the Gambia was to further my education. I went to London University to follow Law.

The Editor: When did you leave the Gambia and what were the other engagements you had abroad?

Mr. Sidibeh: After my Studies; as I told you, in Law I started working privately as a businessman.

The Editor: The leaflet reads above "A New Type of Man Devoted and Dedicated" to what?

Mr. Sidibeh: According to the Leaflet which I have just found here, was made by the Gambian youths, who know me personally during our school days some were my University Colleagues; they found out they were looking for a determined man, a dedicated and devoted person, not particularly a Gambian but an African who will be intelligent, respectful and with personality, honest including truthfulness. Many people knew me as a truthful person because I see no reason why I should tell a lie, so the truth they knew of me, occasioned the printing of the leaflet. Above all the interest towards the welfare of others. It is true that



the welfare of others, and I am very particular to see the welfare of any individual, as I have been emphasising, we have to maintain our own. God made us with one life, the other life, is the life that you have to maintain yourself and if the means are not provided to maintain such lives, you can never survive; therefore the means must be provided to be able to survive.

The Editor: What do you intend to do at the moment?

Mr. Sidibeh: At the moment I like to see things are changed, which I had to talk already with my Uncle the President; if possible, within 6 months the entire Gambia will be surprised to see rapid developments because I know the Gambia is not a poor country but the Administration of this country is extremely poor and it is not because of the President, it is because of the people within the various departments.

So a government is an institution consisting of the people, representing the interests of others by means of Administration, I found in my observation, that it is not so; the Government of the Gambia here, the people working for the Government are not representing the interests of other people; therefore, through this means the people are suffering and a support or help must be given to the President as an individual who is a human being, will not be able to see the faces of all individual Gambian, how happy or unhappy they are. The people outside should be able to know, the suffering of the people, may be, to face their very Departments today, to be able to give help and make quite a lot of Gambians abroad, suffering to be somebody, trying to get something, come back home to be able to live as human beings for example when they go to the Gambia Embassy trying to ask for Aid, the Ambassador or the people representing them will say we are not here to help you Gambians we are here for the Government; but they fail to fully understand the meaning of Government; that the Government is for the people, representing the interest of the people, just an Institution for the people; therefore the Government belongs to them, it is their property at any time they need Aid, they should face these people to provide them their survival. A means must be provided; by saying this I mean, a means for individual support must be given so that these people can live.

The Editor: Can the public have a gist of the topic while you saw the President?

Mr. Sidibeh: Yes in fact I went to the President not for politics, because it is a family. He heard of my coming he never spoke a word of what I intend to do, just welcomed me and we had a family discussion. I emphasised to him that I am here, not of politics and again not to form a New Party because I am not talking of the Parties, I am always talking about the interests of the people, and that they must live. I emphasised that the people must live.

The Editor: How can you come to political prominence without forming or being interested in a Political Party?

Mr. Sidibeh: It is not an individual who puts himself into Politics; the people it is who put one into politics. Your efficiency, your private manners, will

force people to put you into politics. So people who put themselves into politics are not politicians. I call them 'Self-gratifiers,' savagious people; but let the people just push you in. Let the people know your offices, let the people know what you want to do for them. You have not got to look for the people but let them look for you. Real politics is to defend the people and after finding what you are fighting for, you have to form an Institution and this formation is for the interest of the very people that vote you in: that's the Government. A serving Institute is formed for the interests of the people by means of Administration.

The Editor: Bearing such in mind would you become a Politician if you are a choice of the people?

Mr. Sidibeh: I will definitely become a politician.

The Editor: Normally, politicians have to apply to become one, would you not therefore apply to become a Politician?

Mr. Sidibeh: No. I will not also try to defend them by means of forming my own Party. I will join that present Government to support them and to move together for the total reconstruction of the country.

The Editor: Following the speech you made at Somita, which subdued, you to His Excellency the President and his qualities, even though you are opposed to having a Party politics, how would you come to aspire all the targets which your leaflet portrayed if not by forming a Party of your own?

Mr. Sidibeh: The leaflet here is being made by the Young Gambians which has nothing to do with my ideologies. Certainly my speech in Somita, I said that Party Politics is no good in a country like the Gambia, because we already have a reputation that the Gambia is the most peaceful Country in the Continent of Africa; therefore we are to stop all the Party Politics and follow one Party that have ever since been the Ruling Party. The President is opposed to because of Democracy where every body is free to form a Party but I don't think this is the solution, if that is the case, the country will not be developed. It will be a country of Politics. People will not say hello to one another because of politics; families will not visit the others because of politics; friends will not talk to others because of politics. So stop Party movements and come together to fight for the total reconstruction of the country by means of providing means to let the people live. I emphasised to him there, we are only concerned for the lives of the people to be protected so we are not talking of Party Politics. What I said to him in our meeting,

(1 Jun 81 pp 3, 4)

[Text] What I said to him in our meeting, and I know the President also agreed with me, and carefully considered what I said, he has no objection to that; to me I am supporting him as an Uncle and not only as an Uncle but as a man who is



out to see that a leader should be helped. A Leader as an individual cannot see everything, he has to be helped by telling him what should be done. Like the United States of America, you have Presidential Aides, the Presidents are human beings but they still have Aides and therefore I was a sort of Aide to him and I am not against his principles but I was against Party Politics.

The Editor: How could you help or render the necessary services to the people if you are opposed to Party Politics? How would you gather the people?

Mr. Sidibeh: Party politics is not something that can bring about the welfare of the Country. What I mean is not to question One Party System but for One Party for every Gambian to be aware that only One Party should be in the country, not only for mine, or your own interests but a means of telling each other what should be done. The Community belongs to us; it is our property just like when you own a motor car; you give the car to a watchman to keep the car and when you want to use the car the watchman deprives you of its use. That is the Government and the people. We use to talk about Party Politics and of the Government. One Government. This Government belongs to us it is our property and this Government we have to see that it brings happiness to every individual Gambian.

The Editor: The President is opposed to a One Party System; if the people are asked to affiliate into one party, is that not a One Party State in other words?

Mr. Sidibeh: One Party State comes automatically even if you don't call for it; this is not something you have to call for, it is a question of what you have to do, people have to see it, that it is the necessary to have a One Party State, if the people are satisfied it is not necessary to have two Parties. You have to satisfy the Nation, by that I mean the people if they are satisfied no need to talk of other parties. If the people are dissatisfied, you have to form another Party to go against the present Regime. It is not the question of telling the people that I am trying to make my Party; if you look today you will find that only One Party that is recognised in the entire Gambia and that is the PPP. Whether you agree with me or not, the PPP as long as we are alive, it will ever be strong and will be the Party that will ever remain in this country forever and ever; because I know why I said so, whether the people believe or not we have to fight to be together, work together for the total reconstruction of the Gambia, the PPP is the only solid, firm and will remain in this country.

The Editor: Is the PPP not a Political Party?

Mr. Sidibeh: Yes! Yes! Yes! The PPP is a Party that is here as a guidance, guiding the interests of the Government. It belongs to the Government; it is for the Government; it is not a party anymore but a Semi-Government.

The Editor: Now we have different Religious ideologies. Political ideologies, Social ideologies in the Gambia and in looking at them from different angles, how would you blend, (other parties) with a different manifesto each and different ideologies to make a united front to support the PPP?

Mr. Sidibeh: Religious ideologies have nothing to do with political ideologies.

The Editor: That may be true but with different peoples, different beliefs different political beliefs, which were opposed to the PPP, how can they be blended to unite or rally around the PPP.

Mr. Sidibeh: You are talking about Religion now--I am talking about life and I am talking about people.

The Editor: There are many Religions, many ways of thinking politically or otherwise, how would you blend those (intruded)

Mr. Sidibeh: Are you talking about the people or about Religion?

The Editor: Earlier you mentioned that God made us with one life in the Gambia or in the African Continent, we do not have one religion nor one way of thinking how (intruded)

Mr. Sidibeh: This has nothing absolutely to do with this.

The Editor: Definitely it has for in Somita it was said that the PPP is an Islamic make up as it is blessed by God in view of its activities.

Mr. Sidibeh: It is not an Islamic set-up by the people. Religion is a private and individual concern, while we talk of national concern.

The Editor: You have heard of the United Party, the National Convention Party, the National Liberation Party and the Peoples Progressive Party with very different ideologies how can you form them into being One Party?

Mr. Sidibeh: All these Parties you are talking about now, the U.P., the N.C.P., the N.L.P. and the PPP has nothing to do with a Muslim ideology. The people found out that the country is not getting into real life so these people decided to form their own Party, to call people to join them so that they can change certain principles; in other words, they are calling into the people. As a matter of principle this has nothing absolutely to do with Religion. You have the Jolas, Mandingoes, the Fulas, Akus and the rest; all these people are suffering, who are shouting for changes. They are shouting for changes but not for Religion but for principles. People are suffering, people are not working, and this was what I emphasize that they must bet a means to live on.

The Editor: Now let me bring my question home this way all these Parties have varied principles or manifestoes how can those variations be blended together into one Party?

Mr. Sidibeh: They are all talking of changes in the interests of the Country; why can't they join the same Party if they are fighting for the same interests; if they are all talking about the interest of the people, why can't they join

the main party which is in no distance, so as to fight for the same interest for the Nation. For I see no reason to form another Party. We have already got it; after achieving our Independence, from the White man we think we will be able to rule ourselves. I am talking in terms of the Continent of Africa not only the Gambia.

The Editor: Is it necessary to form another Party?

Mr. Sidibeh: Absolutely no. It is not necessary.

The Editor: It then means that you are going against what you have said earlier that if the Youths ask you to form a party you will form one?

Mr. Sidibeh: I don't say to form a Party what I said was to come into politics. I will join the Government to represent their interests and not to form a Party.

The Editor: I understand that you went to apologize to the President in State House about the speech you made in Somita was this correct?

Mr. Sidibeh: I did not apologise to the President, because I did not commit anything wrong and worthy of an apology. I talked to him on the question of letting the people to live by providing the means; for a Political Party is a means of destruction of the Nation. Every Gambian knows that politics in the Gambia is a matter of destruction. You yourself interviewing me now, you are quite aware of those facts.

The Editor: Do you still maintain the views expressed in your Leaflet as being your Manifesto?

Mr. Sidibeh: Absolutely No; I have to go in line with the present Administration; it is necessary.

The Editor: Was that leaflet not furthering a course against the present Government.

Mr. Sidibeh: They are being made by people and I have to defend their interests they are represented by the Government. I will also seek their interest to join the Government to fight together for National interest.

The Editor: Are you a Registered Voter or have you a Registered Voter's Card?

Mr. Sidibeh: No I have not got one.

The Editor: Now that the General Elections are nearing, what do you intend to do since you may not be 6 months within the country as you are leaving now?

Mr. Sidibeh: I don't intend to vote; I don't intend to stand as a Candidate therefore it is not necessary to have a Voter's Card.

The Editor: May I please have any other contrasts politically in respect of any other views you may have in mind against the present Administration although you are in for it?

Mr. Sidibeh: The present Administration as I told you is not well organised; they are against my principles. This is why I am here and had a talk with the President. My co-operation will be of great help to him.

#### Editor's Remarks on the Interview

There were series of inconsistent rumours about the arrival of Mr. M. S. Sidibeh especially having despatched his portrait with wordings inclined to the Formation of a New party in the Gambia. There were persistent rumours that Mr. Sidibeh was prepared to pay D1,000 per Voters Card in order to get down the present Government. There were rumours of his being a Multi-millionaire, there were also rumours that on his arrival in the Yundum International Airport the N.C.P. members went to meet him. All these proved incorrect when Mr. Sidibeh was contacted with each assertion.

We are in a great doubt as to the Inn in which Mr. Sidibeh had his graduation as a Lawyer, as the simple statement of attending an Institute of Advanced Legal Studies in a London University, left us much doubt as to why Mr. Sidibeh ignored mentioning the Names of the University and the Inn to which Lawyers of the Career are enrolled, and by his utterances in the interview, an assessment could be arrived at as to whether he is legally bound or not.

Mr. Sidibeh may have the inclination to come and delve himself into forming his own party but seeing things as they are in the Country, we are sure that he diverted his attention to the furtherance of the PPP without which he could not have had the lime light he had. It is patent that in his hotel, hundreds of people were around to see Mr. Sidibeh and our interview was cut short by abrupt interferences as people called upon him for different things and each of such a visitor tended to confirm the above allegations; whether Mr. Sidibeh had told them of such which he refuted in the Interview is indeed a matter of a serious doubt. Who was then responsible for spreading the continued lies? Could it be the People or Could it be Mr. Sidibeh himself?

CSO: 4700/67



BACKGROUND, PURPOSE OF PPP ORGAN EXAMINED

Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English 8 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Interview with S. A. Bakaar, editor of THE GAMBIA TIMES]

[Text] Polis: What were the reasons for the P.P.P. to launch its own Party Journal at the beginning of this year?

Editor: It would be erroneous to conceive the idea that "THE GAMBIA TIMES," which is the official Organ of the Peoples Progressive Party or rather the Ruling Party's Journal was launched in 1981. This Paper had long been in existence over the years but came to a stand still for reasons best known to the Party.

In view of ideas expressed by the various news media, which might not be in the best interests of the Party, as no two Editors can see and describe an object in the same perspective, the link between the PPP and its Members in expressing true Party doctrines, with a view to foster concrete ties in relationship, a means of abrogating any false conceived notions from Internal and External Reading Materials which might tend to tarnish the good name of both the Government, the Party and the Nation and putting forth the activities of the Party to the Nation and many more, form the basic reasons why "THE GAMBIA TIMES" had been re-launched early in 1981.

Polis: Could you tell us something about the daily Editorial Work of your News Paper and how do you receive most of your News and Information?

Editor: As a newly relaunched Newspaper, "THE GAMBIA TIMES" has had to undergo its trial stages as any other Newspaper so established. Under such circumstances, the impossibility of acquiring the necessary appliances, equipment, machinery, etc., all on a sudden, leaves much room for irregular flow of the Paper. Staff position being still inadequate it is therefore incumbent upon me as Editor, to cater for News especially in attending various Meetings politically or otherwise, read and correct any erroneous caption that any other Local Paper might have published, roam the Ministries and Departments, etc. with a view to confirm rumours and to acquire authentic facts if such a Ministry or Department had been so attacked; these and many outlets in the acquisition

of News are compiled and typed by me prior to sending the Manuscript to the Clear Type Press which caters for the contract to do our Printing. This becomes tedious because of the inavailability of Press Transport, Tape Recorders for meetings, and staff position being acute all the more makes it over burdensome for such a task to be undertaken solely. Processing of Bills being issued and amounts collected, the pursuit of individual subscribers monthly, all fall under my purview, since no matter how Party-wise the Newspaper may be inclined, it anticipates at a profit, which is least made from the inception of the paper.

Polis: Do the readers of your paper constitute mainly of the members of the PPP, or has the paper already established itself as a National Information Organ?

Editor: "THE GAMBIA TIMES" is a Party paper but under certain circumstances, it should be held in the light of any other local Paper therefore its reading population should comprise of both Party Members and the general public. It had over the years established itself as the Official Organ or the 'Mouth Piece' of the PPP although it was not in circulation for a considerable number of years, this does not mean that it was not looked upon, in its true sense. By the present advent into circulation, it is deemed to establish itself as a National Party official Organ no matter what the responsive circulation may be, it is held in that light.

Polis: There are always problems at hand at the start of launching a new information media. Where would you see the shortcomings at the launching of "THE GAMBIA TIMES" and what plans do you have for possible improvements e.g., for more graphic and photos etc.?

Editor: Innumerable problems combat against any new undertaking especially a new enterprise or a news media that was cut short in circulation and now re-established; there could be a rush to merchandise but not to a news media; the approach had always been gradual; in that the reading masses fall into varied sectors, Clans, etc., and each of which may have its inclination to read what is a pleasure to it and anything contrary to its views may be objected to and normally the service of a copy to serve many people may be attracted. News papers are never free from focusing attentions on individuals and when this does happen, the kith and kin of the attacked may boycott the paper. Members of the public in opposition to the Paper tend to incite vendors not to handle or sell the paper. On the other hand, other problems may arise within the machinery of the setting up of the Newspaper especially when the Editor is not given a free hand at most. The plans envisaged may be at the entire discretion of the Executive Committee which is the governing factor of the Media, wince ever its re-launching, the 'Pros' and 'Cons' of the functions, activities and yields of the paper had never had the Editor's attention, therefore Editorially nothing can be said in respect of any improvements which are innumerable to make the paper worthy of its grace. Printing problems may be failures of electricity which frequently had been the case thus late production.

Polis: Is there any International contact with newspapers of political parties elsewhere which have similar aims and objectives with the PPP e.g., with the "L'UNITE AFRICAINE" of the Socialist Party of Senegal, or in any case, with other Party Journals in Africa?

Editor: I have not got the lightest conviction that the trials of the PPP which "THE GAMBIA TIMES" speaks for, could be found elsewhere in Africa, so as to draw a line of equality in the functions of their Official Organs. There may be similar newspapers which have the same objectives as "THE GAMBIA TIMES" but whether these are truly put into force, leaves much room for acquaintance with such papers before similarity or contrasts could be drawn. An African Country that had seen the phases of Military Over-takings and a Country which since independence knows nothing of such in her history, could hardly reckon herself in mere preaching of ideologies. Except the closest contacts are forth coming whereby mutual understanding, could be achieved, then such objectives could be deemed to be similar with authority. "THE GAMBIA TIMES" embraces any Journal which is proved to have the same objective by practical examples, and such embracements are unboundable, or in other words open to all papers.

Polis: Which International News do you think should be published in "THE GAMBIA TIMES"? What do you think of giving detailed coverage on activities of political parties in other countries?

Editor: "THE GAMBIA TIMES" has always embarked upon seeing things for itself and that political coverages in its columns had always been a reality but political activities elsewhere, where the possibility of seeing things for themselves would be remote, except that the source of such information be authoritative but if such be refuted from the same Territory it would be the binding duty of the Paper to do justice as could be seen by our readers at home. International news that are current the source which could be quoted may be given publication provided it is of Universal interest. In the main we are opposed to covering political activities elsewhere because in a Country where there are many Parties existing, the tendency may arise to give incorrect account of another party to suit the author's point of view and his party in support. In addition a country where the one Party does exist, radicals could use the columns in the name of the Party in power and not knowing the truth this paper may wander from its course.

Polis: Is "THE GAMBIA TIMES" also considered as a forum whereby suggestions for reforms in certain areas of politics and Government could be discussed?

Editor: This is the theme of the existence of "THE GAMBIA TIMES." Reformatory suggestions in the main could sparingly come to press but criticisms could form the greater contribution; but such would hardly conform to the ethics of Journalism in the fact that the contributors will evade giving their full names and addresses. "THE GAMBIA TIMES" No. 1/81 dated 5th January 1981 carried the exactness of reforms and suggestions when it clearly stated "The door is wide open for the views of would be Readers to be felt and dealt with on time." We are always hoping to receive letters from the readers no matter on whatever the topic, so long as it is constructive and deserves publication, we are prepared to take up the challenge required.



Polis: The younger generation does not often know under which circumstances political organisation took place under colonialism, and what form of struggle was undertaken to achieve independence for the Countries in Africa. Do you make use of an already established party archive in order to cover the history and development in your PPP newspaper?

Editor: Turning to the National Archives it would serve no useful purpose since the page of Colonialism and Independence are really fresh in our minds. The written and unwritten history of the PPP will serve a better stead for the future generations and the usefulness in being stored in the Archives will be greatly appreciated as events might only be worthy of recounting past activities, by generations yet unborn. The PPP has no party Archives but could look forward to the Nation's Archives for service when needed; serving members could still recall and could still pass over to their children past activities of the party since its inception. The 'Gambia Yesterday,' was a booklet I published giving historical background from 1447 to 15th December 1979: although the first part dealt with events annually but from 1965 to 15th December 1979 almost day to day events were inserted, indicating the gradual Constitutional changes the Gambia underwent within those periods.

Polis: Is the newsletter of the Polis African Regional Office in Dakar helpful to you, so that now and again you could also give information in International events?

Editor: By our appearance, I am offered the privilege of seeing the POLIS for first time but judging from first hand acquaintance of the Newsletter, I presume there may be some worthy Articles for reproduction "THE GAMBIA TIMES" but my doubt is, what can I do to ascertain the Source of Information events as far as International matters are concerned?, since the POLIS may not have correspondents abroad to satisfy my curiosity, as eye witnesses to the events recounted therein.

CSO: 4700/67

## GAMBIA

### BRIEFS

**BURENG SWAMP PROJECT**--The Bureng swamp rehabilitation project has been inaugurated by the Minister of Water Resources and Environment, Mr. Omar Jallow. The project involves the construction of causeways, access routes, foot and main bridges which provide among other things easy access to swamp areas for increased rice cultivation. At the ceremony held in Bureng, Lower River Division, LRD, Minister Jallow said that the rice government imports is bought from the money we derive from groundnuts, and since the crop seems to be declining in the past years we must find other ways of getting money to buy rice from other countries. He explained that one of the ways of obtaining money is to cultivate enough rice for consumption and the surplus we can export to other countries. Mr. Jallow thanked officials of the Freedom From Hunger Campaign who were involved in the projects. He urged the villagers to work hard and the men to help the women in the cultivation of rice. [Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 29 May 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/67

## BRIEFS

FORMER AFRC MEMBERS DISCHARGED--The Ministry of Defense announces that members of the dissolved AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] and their associates who have availed themselves of the settlement courses of the [word indistinct] are about to complete their courses and have therefore been discharged from the service. According to the public relations directorate of the armed forces, their discharge is in accordance with the armed forces regulations. It said that additional assistance will be offered them in line with regulations on resettlement. [Text]  
[AB180915 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Jun 81]

CSO: 4700/59

## GUINEA

### BRIEFS

**FISHING AGREEMENT WITH USSR--**A new agreement on cooperation between Guinea and the USSR in the sphere of fishing and the fishing industry was recently signed in Moscow. During the talks preceding the signing of the agreement, the leader of the Guinean delegation, Comrade Ibrahim Fofana, minister of fisheries and livestock, expressed satisfaction with cooperation between the USSR and Guinea, especially in the sphere of the training of Guinean personnel. Replying to questions by the press, Comrade Fofana stressed that the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea intends to expand its fishing industry and that the new agreement would help to strengthen cooperation between Guinea and the USSR. Also during the Moscow talks the two parties decided to combine their efforts to intensify fishing, by conducting complex scientific research aimed at preserving Guinea's sea resources. [Excerpt] [Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 10 Jun 81]

CSO: 4719/32

MIREMONT EDITORIAL CALLS FOR BUTTER, NOT GUNS

AB151010 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 13 Jun 81 pp 1, 28

[Auguste Miremont's editorial: "We Want Life"]

[Text] "Instead of giving us guns, let Americans and Soviets give us tractors which we need."

Who says that? Is it Houphouet-Boigny who has got us used to this kind of appeal? Let us in fact recall his statements concerning his wish for a competition between the east and the west over Africa, but an essentially economic competition: "We do not want an arms race on our continent," he often repeated, "but an economic competition to hasten our countries' development."

No, this time it's about a statement by President Sekou Toure. So the Guinean head of state and Houphouet-Boigny and several of their African colleagues share similar views on this point. In fact, our countries need peace, stability and security to undertake long-term serious actions that will enable them to emerge from under development.

It is said that this statement is made or proclaimed in various forms and on every roof, to the point that the director of the Soviet Institute of Africa also does not hesitate to state: "Beside that danger being posed to peace and stability on the continent, the arms race leads to a reduction in the funds meant for economic and social ends of African states."

Everybody agrees that we must encourage and strengthen international cooperation and solidarity, and not the destabilization of our fragile nations. And yet, what do we see? What do we observe on our continent?

We know that after 20 years of independence, only very few of our states enjoy strong stability. Everywhere else, insecurity is the rule and the people survive the boots, the whizzes of guns and the whirrs of shellings falling over their houses, their wards, their regions, killing and ravaging everything on their bloody way.

So statements are made here and there, asking for peace, appealing for more means to further efforts of development in the poor countries. These statements indicate that the leaders in Africa and in the world are conscious about the alarming and terrifying situation which their entire hungry and poverty-stricken people are going

through. They look up to the support which their brothers of the rich countries could give to them, if they wished. However, no step is taken in the direction of a real and selfless aid whose aim would be to enable millions of men, women and children to enjoy their rights effectively. Right to all liberties; rights to education, health, better feeding; rights to life.

Instead of that, the expenditures on more and more sophisticated arms are increased and the race to acquire them has become more and more lively. This leads in the end to a high debt rate for the developing countries.

Do we know that in 1980, the world spent \$550 billion on arms, that means a little over \$1 billion per minute?--a dollar is equal to 280 CFA francs. Do we also know that the arms industry mobilizes 400,000 well educated people and researchers, that form 40 percent of the "world's capital in brains?" Do we also know that during the past 10 years, the two superpowers have flooded the international arms markets to as much as 75 percent? Finally do we know that the developing countries are the biggest customers of the gun merchants? Their imports in fact have increased, between 1971 and 1981, from 9 to 16 percent.

So those are the figures which show the unconsciousness and the stupidity of men. And that is money thrown away and human energy wasted in the search and purchase of the most murderous bomb, of the farthest reaching gun, the fastest tank...

To answer requests by the poor nations, the rich nations say that they have no money. And the poor nations begin to lament because they are held by the throat, they can't breathe, due to their misery, lack of food and their strangled economy which is nonexistent. But where do these \$550 billion come from? Could they not have been used to help the developing countries?

Here is only one example of this aberrant situation, this inadmissible selfishness, but it is a significant example: 31 least developed countries in western, central and southern Africa, in Asia and in the Pacific, have just submitted, through the UNCTAD, individual development programs drawn up at the request of the rich countries. \$12.3 billion a year will be needed to finance the entire 31 projects between 1980 and 1985. Compared with expenses on arms, this is a drop of water in the sea. However, according to the UNCTAD assistant secretary general, the hope to find this amount is nil. How do we describe this attitude?

African countries must pull themselves together, refuse to answer the requests of the merchants of horror, eschew distrust and suspicion on their soil and among themselves, in order to devote their energies and their means to the social progress of their people.

Yes, what we need is bread and butter, justice and understanding.

What we need is solidarity and not guns and organs of Stalin, not death--because we want to live in peace and fraternity. Are we wishing for too much?



## MADAGASCAR

### CULTURAL-TECHNICAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 May 81 pp 1,3

[Text] During a ceremony that has become traditional, a protocol finalizing a 31 January 1977 cultural and scientific Soviet-Malagasy agreement was signed by Mr Christian Remy Richard, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Sen Moussatov, the Soviet Ambassador to Madagascar. Article 13 of this agreement stipulates, in effect, that the two nations reaffirm this agreement every 2 years.

As in previous agreements, the protocol signed last Tuesday makes provisions for the number of fellowships granted by the Soviet Union, the number of professors that it is sending our higher education system, the scheduling of political meetings, an athletic exchange program, the sponsorship of educational trips for people in charge of higher education and the revolutionary arts and culture.

Moreover, this protocol answers Madagascar's call for the formation of specialists for our artistic development.

And for these last 2 years, the political meetings provided for under the 1979 protocol have truly permitted a better understanding between our people: weeks of Soviet films, expositions, artistic exhibitions, friendly athletic competition in Madagascar, our participation in the Spartikade and the Moscow Olympics, and the presence in Madagascar of Soviet volleyball, basketball, and gymnastic instructors along with sporting equipment.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs emphasized as well that the number of fellowships granted to Madagascar was in excess of 1,000, and that university professors were assigned to Madagascar under favorable conditions.

He reaffirmed as well, upon conclusion, Madagascar's determination to meet the conditions of the protocol.

As to the Soviet diplomat, he insisted upon the principal objective of this 1977 cultural and artistic agreement, which is to develop cooperation between our two countries and to reinforce friendship and mutual understanding between our people.

In other respects he pointed out the uniqueness of this protocol which foresees cultural expansion, qualitatively as well as quantitatively, by reinforcing our cultural, scientific, and athletic bonds.



In 1980-1981, 130 fellowships will be given by the government and Soviet social organizations, around 30 professors will be sent to our higher education system as well as athletic instructors, not to mention the exchange of scholarly and athletic delegations.

Has the Soviet party also decided that it is doing and will do everything to implement this protocol?

On this occasion let us emphasize that both representatives were surrounded by their closest advisers and by representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Revolutionary Art.

9745

CSO: 4400/1247

UNIVERSITY AUTONOMY OUTLIVED SAYS AKFM/KDRSM

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 6 May 81 pp 1,2

[Text] The FSMR, an affiliate of the PAKEM-KDRSM, held a meeting on Tuesday, 30 April at the Isotry Municipal Theater during which professors and students as well as doctors from Ankato and secondary schools were united. About 200 people participated in this meeting.

The general secretary of the FSMR was supposed to preside over the meeting. As the spokesman, he recalled the problems of Ankato which primarily concern professors, students, and their parents; problems dealing with course cancellations in some of Ankato's departments, and the reason for which this meeting was called--to establish rapport. Mr Richard Andriamanjato, the AKFM/KDRSM's [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence/Democratic Committee to Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] national leader and a member of the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] cultural and social commission, was then able to give the following explanations.

He was able to base his explanations on this principal idea: the University's role in the revolution. In this hierarchy of ideas, he was mostly able to cite ordinance 78-040, which establishes the new educational configuration for universities as well as secondary and primary schools. He linked his explanations to the close relationship and interdependence between education and the economy, and of the national necessity in developing administrators which are necessary for national production and development.

He recalled the principal demands of some Ankato professors at the beginning of the strike and the efforts of the Revolutionary Party to solve these problems.

He made known AKFM-KDRSM's position concerning a "university exemption." He said it was an outdated idea, a solution which no longer has a place in the socialist structure we are implementing in Madagascar. Moreover, as stated in the Red Book, the university should be an integral part of the Revolution. We cannot deny, however, the professor's right to examine thoroughly and to resolve technical problems with the hope of bettering the education that they provide. The Revolutionary Party made known, on the other hand, its willingness to establish a rapport with professors as much as with students. It is continuing in this manner.

Next, he violently admonished and criticized the reasons given by some professors for continuing the strike, most notably, "solidarity" and "the release of their detained colleagues..." He was able to emphasize the harmful consequences of this strike on the nation's livelihood, such as the financial losses and the lack of administrators due to the educational slowdown which is detrimental and damaging to economic development.

He was able to conclude by mentioning his party's position which calls for the resumption of studies. Professors will now have the task of organizing examinations (as it is done in the School of Medicine), so as not to interrupt the studies of university students.

In the context of resuming studies, those professors who do not want to teach ought to clearly say so, as well as those students who do not wish to retake their courses, and whose scholarships we will revoke.

The question-answer period followed. CSR's Mr Andriamanjato was able to conclude by making an appeal to the professor's and student's patriotism.

Also worth noting is that Mr Andriamanjato was accompanied on this occasion by delegates from the regional offices of AKPM-KDRSM, KDTM [Democratic Committee of Youth and Students for the Defense of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution], and FISEMARE [Union of Revolutionary Malagasy Workers] as well as by members from his party's political office, including Dr Randriananja, the ANP [National Popular Assembly] Vice-President, Ministers Cisele Rabesahala and Rakotovao-Andriantiana, and Mr Paul Rabemamanjara, the general secretary of FISEMARE.

9745

CSO: 4400/1247

## BRIEFS

**GDR TRAINING**--Thousands of young Mozambicans are receiving technical-professional training in the GDR in key sectors, notably the textile, cement, port facilities, road construction, mining, agriculture and transportation sectors. The minimum educational level of the candidates for training must be the 6th grade. The first phase of the training consists of intensive German-language courses lasting 3 or 6 months, at the end of which the students are guided to the various professions and then placed in specific enterprises. Professional training takes place in company-related apprenticeship centers, and the students are given the opportunity, alongside their professional education, to participate in the production process. Upon returning to Mozambique as qualified workers or technical teachers themselves, this new generation of workers will join the ranks of the working class, the leading force of Mozambican society, and play an important role in carrying out the decade's large economic projects. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 15 May 81 p 1]

**FOREIGN TRADE SCHOOL**--The first school to train cadres for the Ministry of Foreign Trade was inaugurated in Maputo by Minister Salomao Munguambe, who placed the inauguration of this school in the context of the struggle against underdevelopment taking place in the country and recommended that the school must guarantee the training of cadre who are competent and believe in the cause of socialism. [Excerpt] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 19 May 81 p 1]

**NACALA POWER PLANT**--The project to expand the Nacala-Porto power plant in the province of Nampula should be completed by the middle of July. As a result, Monapo will have electricity by the end of the year. This project is the result of an agreement signed between our country and the Netherlands. An Electricity of Mozambique official in Nampula stated that the supply of electricity to Monapo and Nampula will make it possible to concentrate production in one unit only, thus saving a significant amount of fuel. It will also make it possible to concentrate technical personnel in one unit. [Excerpt] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 3 May 81 p 1]

**DELEGATION BACK FROM HUNGARY**--A delegation from the production councils returned to the capital after a visit to Hungary to participate in the international consultative conference of the graphics industry trade unions. The delegation was headed by Felisberto Mondlane, member of the permanent consultative council of the production councils. The meeting was attended by delegations from a number of countries and analyzed the problems of unemployment and discrimination against women in the distribution of duties. Following the debate, the conference decided that new technology must be introduced in the graphics industry and that a solidarity fund must be established to assist this industry. [Excerpt] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 21 May 81 p 1]

IMPLEMENTATION OF SFRY, HUNGARY AGREEMENTS ASKED

AB161015 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Although Nigeria and the two East European countries have maintained some level of ties, the state visit of President Shehu Shagari was a determined effort on the part of Nigeria to expand and consolidate those ties to the benefit of the three nations. The desire for the strengthening of the relations was manifest at talks in Belgrade and Budapest where new areas of cooperation were examined.

Proposals for making the existing factors of understanding fruitful also received formal presidential approval. One of the goals for the visit was for Nigeria as a nonaligned nation to strike a balance in her relations with the rest of the world not only in words and resolutions but in deeds and action. This was exactly the part of Nigeria's foreign policy which the visit was designed to establish.

It is now left for Yugoslavia and Hungary to reciprocate Nigeria's gesture and the genuine desire for cooperation amply demonstrated during the talks which produced what seems a new beginning toward more effective and practical cooperation. The communique in Belgrade did set the path for a new beginning with the agreement to establish direct cooperation between Nigerian and Yugoslav banks, and to conclude an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation. Financial questions to facilitate Yugoslavia's export of goods and equipment to Nigeria, participation in investment projects and the enhancement of cooperation between Yugoslavia and financial institutions in Nigeria were also considered.

In Hungary, Nigeria agreed to extend cooperation to a number of new sectors. These include mining, construction and building material industry, as well as small and medium scale manufacturing. Other sectors for the expansion of cooperation are water management, transport, communication and telecommunications.

It is reassuring that Hungary and Yugoslavia showed very keen interest in the implementation of Nigeria's fourth national development plan. They were equally

interested in the green revolution program of the federal government and strongly stressed that their experience and expertise would be readily available to ensure the achievement of the main objectives of the program. Happily, separate delegations from the two countries are expected to be in Nigeria early next month to mark out details of areas of their participation in the agreed sectors. Their involvement in Nigeria's economic development process would provide an added thrust to the aspirations of the Third World countries.

It is by such cooperation that they could call off the buff of the developed and industrialized countries who have persistently shown unbridled arrogance and hypocrisy toward the establishment of a new world economic order. What is now clear is that the realization of an acceptable economic order is the challenge of the Third World and the nonaligned nations. They could be selective action and practical cooperation constitute a formidable force to reverse the current trend to their advantage. It was in recognition of this underutilized strength of the combined forces of the Third World that President Shehu Shagari, while in Belgrade, described his visit to Tito's Yugoslavia as a pilgrimage to the cradle of the nonaligned movement. That expression was a timely signal of action, not only between Nigeria, Yugoslavia and Hungary, but to all developing countries to realize that their salvation is in their hands.

This is why the three countries must implement the agreement reached in Belgrade and Budapest, and bring them off the drawing board as soon as possible.

CSO: 4700/69



## NIGERIA

### BRIEFS

APPEAL FOR CALM--The Cross River State Government has appealed to members of the public to remain calm and ignore rumors suggesting that the current activities of men of the Nigerian Air Force in the state were in connection with the Nigeria-Cameroon border dispute. The governor's office explained today that men of the force were in the state on normal routine exercise. The office advised them to go about their normal businesses without fear, stressing that military exercises of this nature were a regular feature of the overall defense objective of the country. [Text] [AB162136 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 16 Jun 81]

EEC LOAN--Nigeria has been granted about 34.2 million naira as loan by the EEC from the Fifth European Development Fund under the second Lome convention signed between the ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries] states and the EEC for the remaining 4-year period of the convention. [Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Jun 81 AB]

CSO: 4700/69



PRESIDENT DIOUF ON TIES WITH ALGERIA, CHAD SITUATION

LD081437 Paris LE MATIN in French 30-31 May 81 p 9

[Interview with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf by Lena Rose: "Libya's Attitude Is Unacceptable"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] LE MATIN: It seems that Senegal has embarked on a policy of rapprochement in its relations with Algeria. Is such a policy compatible with Senegal's policy toward Morocco?

Abdou Diouf: I have already said--during my official visit to Morocco, to be precise--that my country is willing to mediate between any parties in conflict with each other, provided they agree to such mediation, with a view to helping them in their search for peace. This kind of diplomacy, which is based on dialogue and whose aim is to seek solutions--with neither victors nor vanquished--to all the conflicts which have been tearing Africa apart, obviously excludes no country, especially not a country like Algeria, whose efforts in the domestic sphere and thoughtful action in the external sphere we admire. Let me reiterate that unless states bordering the Sahara are bent on collective suicide, the conflict to which you allude can be resolved not by force of arms but only through a clear realization that we have a common future.

LE MATIN: What are your views on the present conflict in Chad since your initiative in Lome in January 1981?

Abdou Diouf: I said then and I say again now that Libya's attitude has been unacceptable and inexcusable, because it is a question of interference in the domestic affairs of a fraternal country. Since I have good reason to believe that Senegal is to be included in the "United States of the Sahel" which Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi dreams of creating under his control, I repeat that the people of Senegal will not let him have his way because it would be suicidal of them to adopt a passive attitude. I have noted with satisfaction that my voice has been heeded in all countries concerned.

CSO: 4719/36

## SENEGAL

### BRIEFS

**BUDGET APPROVED**--The National Assembly's first ordinary session for this year ended this afternoon. The assembly had earlier adopted the appropriation bill; it also examined and approved five bills. The 1981-'82 national budget has been balanced at the sum of 220,169 billion francs against 193,092,220,000 francs for the 1980-81 budget. This represents an increase of 26,465,000,780 francs of 11 percent. [figures as heard] The highlights of this budget are as follows: recurrent budget: 125.493 billion francs; capital budget: 55.602 billion francs; special treasury expenses; 39074 billion francs. [Excerpt]  
[AB151304 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 12 Jun 81]

**DIOUF VISIT TO FRG**--Dakar, 12 Jun (AFP)--Senegalese President Abdou Diouf will pay an official visit to the FRG on 2 and 3 July, it was announced officially in Dakar on Friday. This will be the first visit of the Senegalese head of state to an European country since his accession to the presidency of the republic replacing Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor on 1 January 1981. [Text]  
[AB121545 Paris AFP in French 1358 GMT 12 Jun 81]

CSO: 4719/36

## BRIEFS

NEWS CONFERENCE ON AIR RAIDS--The minister of information and national guidance, Challe Dr Mohamed Adan Sheikh, held a press conference at the ministry's headquarters this morning on the unprovoked aggressive raids by Abyssinian military aircraft on the SDR [Somali Democratic Republic]. At the news conference, which was attended by both local and foreign reporters, the minister described the damage done by the raids in terms of loss of life, injuries and destruction of property and buildings. Challe Muhammad said that the Abyssinian regime had recently made a habit of making provocative attacks on a number of SDR towns, such as (Golgodob), (Dogob), Baaduin, Oddur, Galcaio and Dusa Mareb in the regions of Mudugh, Ghel Gudut and Bokol. The minister said the losses and damage caused by the Abyssinians' aggressive attacks had been witnessed by international journalists, who had recently visited the affected area and had seen with their own eyes the dead, the wounded, the damaged buildings and the bombs which had been dropped by the military aircraft. He went on to say that this was not the first time that the Abyssinian regime had provoked the SDR and intruded into its territory. The Abyssinians had been openly attacking SDR territory over the past 3 years. He pointed out that Abyssinian military aircraft had started attacking Somalia on 26 November 1979. From then until 13 June 1981 they made 152 attacks on 15 places, killing a total of 196 people and wounding up to 404 others. [Text] [LD161716 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 15 Jun 81]

CSO: 4503/2

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CONSIDERS PRIVATIZING MEASURES

AB140710 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1030 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 12 Jun (AZAP)--At the Executive Council meeting he presided over on Friday at the Mont-Ngaliema, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, the founding president of the MPR and president of the republic, stressed the important role which this organ plays in the implementation of all MPR decisions, particularly those resulting from the last session of the Central Committee.

Concerning the financial reorganization, the president of the republic stressed on the need to continue monitoring staff levels in the administration and requested the Executive Council to end the current disorder prevailing in the cadres' salary scales.

He stressed that privatizing certain companies did not mean a kind of Zairinization. The private individuals who will manage these companies will have to sign a contract with the state.

In this same connection, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko called on the Executive Council to make a final list of nonviable state enterprises to be dissolved or merged and to determine which will have to be made private.

He asked the council to give final approval of the structures of the state enterprises that will not be affected by these measures.

Concerning the agricultural program, the state commissioner for agriculture and rural development gave the general principles resulting from the last Nsele seminar on the new agricultural policy.

To ensure the success of this agricultural program, the founding president of the MPR recalled the four immediate objectives to achieve: marketing food crops, producing food crops based on a well-defined program, privatizing and setting up an agricultural credit bank.

On privatizing the agricultural sector, the president of the republic stated that only scientific organizations will be exempted and will remain under the state.

He also stressed that [word indistinct] industries considered as strategic be identified to enable them benefit from IMF assistance and by so doing increase their production from 60 to 70 percent which will stimulate the others.

In conclusion, the founding president remarked that with respect to the current government decisions, the Central Committee generally did not seek to initiate any changes but rather guaranteed and put its stamp of political authority on the already existing elements of the development program as contained in the Mobutu plan.

The leader, Mobutu Sese Seko, indicated that economic recovery through agricultural stimulation can only be achieved if security is guaranteed along the 9,000 kilometer national border.

He pointed out that it is in this perspective that he is maintaining contacts with his counterparts in Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Sudan, the CAR and the Congo.

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